[29th November 1928

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 893 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 431 supra.]

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 31st October 1928, No. 2368/28-C.E.P.

The Boradapalli project or Rushikulya reservoir project is for the formation of a reservoir on the Rushikulya river to supplement the supply to and fully develop the Rushikulya system. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 23·9 lakhs in 1906. This was re-examined in 1921–22 by Mr. F. E Morgan, late Executive Engineer, Projects division. The estimates for constructing reservoirs (1) at Singapuram and (2) at Nimmapalle, which were forwarded by him, were sent to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, for revision. The Superintending Engineer, while submitting the estimates duly revised, stated that the reservoirs were prohibitively costly and were not worth further investigation. The estimates which were examined and revised in this office with reference to the 1927–28 rates amounted to Rs. 71,20,000 for the Singapuram reservoir and Rs. 61,86,000 for Nimmapalle reservoir. Mr. Stoney, the then Chief Engineer for Irrigation, considered the projects as unremunerative and they were accordingly abandoned.

2. The Superintending Engineer was then asked to examine the supply channel scheme—item No. 9 at page 8 of Mr. Morgan's report—which is intended to supplement the supply to the Rushyikulya system. The Superintending Engineer has recently suggested that this scheme might be taken up after the recently sanctioned improvements to the Surada reservoir are carried out and the effect is watched. This suggestion is being examined by me.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 897 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 433 supra.]

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Nellore division, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 13th November 1928, No 1961-M.

[Tanks—Bandaganapalli—Makabanda project—Udayagiri taluk, Nellore.]

Makabanda tank is situated below the hills behind Udayagiri Fort near the village of Bandaganapalli. A stream with a catchment of 4½ square miles issues from the hills at that place. In 1892, Mr. J. E S. Campbell, who was then Head Assistant Collector, urged the investigation of a project for making a large tank at that place. In 1894 Mr. R. A. Graham again took up the question; he showed that 1,338 acres of land were available for cultivation and expected that the money invested in this project would give a handsome return. In 1894 Mr. S. H. Wynne commended it to the Executive Engineer. In March 1895 Mr. C. H. D. Marjoribanks sent to the Collector an estimate for constructing a tank at this place at a cost of Rs. 28,975 and showed that it would irrigate 220 acres and would probably

give a return of 2 per cent with a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre. In 1901 late Mr. R. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the then Executive Engineer, reported to the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, that the project would not pay even the maintenance estimate of the tank.

In June 1914 whilst the Collector, Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, camped at Udayagiri, a mahazar was presented to him and the question was reopened. Taking the average area cultivated per square mile under seven tanks in Udayagiri taluk to work out to 17 acres per square mile, it was considered that only ($17 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$) or 76 acres could be reckoned on. An estimate approximately amounting to Rs. 30,000, to which about one-third was added to meet the cost of establishment and tools and plant, bringing the total cost to Rs. 40,000, was accordingly prepared to irrigate 76 acres on an average. In the report accompanying the estimate, it was explained that the project should yield a gross revenue of Rs. 1,700 a year on the sum invested if it was to be remunerative (vide details below) :—

	RS.
Interest at 4 per cent on Rs 40,000	1,600
Add maintenance charges at As. 12 per acre and a small percentage for the share of Revenue Department to collect the revenue.	100
Total ...	1,700

and that in order to collect this amount on 76 acres, it was necessary that the water-tax should be levied at 1700/76 or Rs. 22-6-0, which was perhaps four to five times the water-tax which could be levied on such remote and insecure cultivation. On the recommendation of the then Executive Engineer that the project could not be made to pay even as a famine work, the proposal for the formation of the Makabanda reservoir was dropped by the Collector for a second time.